



**ASEAN CONSULTATIVE MEETING
ON
INTEGRATING NUTRITION INTO
ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY FRAMEWORK
AND STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON
FOOD SECURITY (2015-2019)**

REPORT

6 – 7 February 2014

Pattaya, Thailand

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Acknowledgements

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Special thanks go to the EU/FAO Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction (2012-2015) program for their valuable financial assistance which made this meeting possible.

The organizers would also like to express their appreciation for the ASEAN Secretariat led by Dr. Pham Quang Minh with the technical support of Ms. Sri D. Kusumawardhani for their staunch advocacy for nutrition and leadership in this very important task of mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture within the ASEAN SOM AMAF initiatives. The all-out support and valuable technical guidance by Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) during the preparatory stage and actual conduct of this meeting is also acknowledged.

Ms. Natcha Thearapati's contribution in the provision of administrative and logistical support is also recognized.

Last but not the least, this Meeting would have not been a success if not for the active participation and insightful inputs from the delegates from the member states of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam as well as representatives of AFSIS, APTERR, FAO and expert from PIDS. To all, our heartfelt gratitude.

LIST of ACRONYMS

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFSIS	ASEAN Food Security Information System
AFSN	ASEAN Food Security and Nutrition
AFSRB	ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board
AIFS –SPA	ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action
APTERR	ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
AMS	ASEAN Member States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO-RAP	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
LAO-PDR	Lao People’s Democratic Republic
SOM AMAF	Senior Officials Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry
SOMHD	Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development
SPA-FS	Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ASEAN Consultative Meeting on Integrating Nutrition into ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019) was held on 6-7 February 2014 in Pattaya, Thailand with the aim of integrating nutrition into the the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Fremwork and Strategic Plan of Action of Food Security as a response to the recommendation during the Joint Consultative Meeting of the Senior Officials Meeting-ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) and the Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD) on Integrating Nutrition in ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework which was held on 31 January 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. This recommendation recognized the important role of nutrition in achieving sustainable food security for the Region.

The Consultative Meeting was attended by delegates from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and ASEAN Secretariat. AFSRB Secretariat, AFSIS Secretariat, APTERR Secretariat, FAO representative and expert from the Philippine Institute for Development Studies also participated in the Meeting as resource persons.

The Meeting was opened by Dr Pham Quang Minh, Assistant Director and Head of Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division at ASEAN Secretariat who welcomed the delegates and expressed his appreciation to the FAO-RAP for the support extended in organizing the Meeting. He emphasized to the Meeting that the outputs will provide a useful platform for developing the second phase of AIFS Framework SPA 2015-2019 with a new component regarding nutrition under agricultural sector.

Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific highlighted in his speech the importance of food security and nutrition. He emphasized that the food and agriculture sector has the primary role in feeding people well by increasing availability, affordability, and consumption of diverse, safe, nutritious foods and diets, aligned with dietary recommendations and environmental sustainability. He also mentioned that agricultural programmes and investments can strengthen impact on nutrition if they target the vulnerable and improve equity through participation, access to resources, and decent employment.

A draft ASEAN Common Position on Food Security and Nutrition was discussed and facilitated by Mr. Jabbar bin Abdullah of Malaysia and Mr. Khamtanh Thadavong of Lao PDR as Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively. After a lengthy and lively discussion, the draft document incorporated some revisions and is to be circulated immediately after the meeting for finalization.

The new Component 5. ASEAN Position on Food Security and Nutrition to achieve adequate, safe and nutritious foods for ASEAN community along with strategic Thrusts 7 – Utilize Nutrition Information to support evidence based nutrition sensitive policies, Strategic Thrust 8 – identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for harmonization among ASEAN member states for nutrition sensitive development and lastly Strategic Thrust 9 – Develop and strengthen nutrition sensitive policies/programs and build capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation were likewise presented to the Consultative Meeting for discussion. Overall, the Meeting agreed that nutrition is an important and cross cutting concern that should be mainstreamed not only in agriculture but also in other relevant sectors. Outputs, activities and key performance indicators were agreed upon for further consultation within each member state.

The Meeting noted that as way forward, the revised documents will be circulated to all member states soon after the meeting with the expectation that comments will be received two weeks after. This will fasttrack the finalization of the ASEAN Common Position on Food Security and Nutrition as well as the newly introduced component 5 on Nutrition in time for presentation in August 2014.

In closing, the Chair and Mr. Konuma expressed their gratitude to the organizers of the Meeting and to the delegates for their active participation which led to the successful completion of the meeting and attainment of meeting objectives.

I. Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

The Consultative Meeting reached consensus and achieved the following outputs:

- Finalization of the ASEAN Common Position on Food Security and Nutrition- the background, key challenges and issues as well as the key strategies were all finally accepted based on consensus arrived at during the plenary discussions. Mechanisms for promoting regional cooperation and partnerships were likewise agreed upon.
- Finalization of the newly introduced component 5 – ASEAN Position on Food Security and Nutrition to achieve adequate, safe and nutritious foods for ASEAN community to the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019) together with strategic thrusts 7, 8 and 9. The revised outputs, activities and key performance indicators were also finally agreed upon.

Key recommendations in the form of follow-up actions were given as:

The Meeting agreed that the draft ASEAN Common Position for Food Security and Nutrition will be circulated to all delegates for inputs and comments and revert to ASEAN Secretariat on 20 February 2014 for finalisation. The paper will be sent to SOMHD for comments before submitting SOM-AMAF for further guidance.

As chair of Taskforce to develop the second phase of AIFS Framework, SPA FS 2015-2019, Laos PDR requested the FAO to supports by providing a Consultant/ expert to attend and finalize the Framework in the next Meeting of Taskforce (3rd/4th week of March). The FAO agreed to provide technical assistance through experts and compilation and consolidation of inputs and outputs. It was also agreed to hold a joint consultation between SOM-AMAF and SOMHD to further review the nutrition component, discuss possible areas of collaboration and seek inputs to the draft ASEAN common position paper. This joint consultation will be supported by FAO in collaboration with ASEAN.

The Meeting exchanged views to organize the ASEAN Rice/Food Trade Forum (back to back with AFSRB Meeting) as one of the activities under current AIFS – SPA FS. The FAO agreed to also actively provide support for this process.

II. Background

The root cause of food insecurity and malnutrition in many countries is underdevelopment linked to political, economic, ecological and socio-cultural constraints and demographic dynamics. Specifically, the root causes involve both man-made and natural disasters. Man-made factors includes civil conflicts, population growth and pressure on natural resources leading to urbanization and infrastructural development, deforestation, lack of conservation of agricultural productive land and soils. Without the ability to further intensify production, agriculture has had to expand onto lands characterized by fragile ecological conditions, hence accelerated soil erosion, which minimizes future increase in food production.

More importantly investments in agriculture have declined over the long term, and whatever investments have been made, have largely been targeted to the production of cash crops for export rather than for food production. This has been accompanied by a serious deterioration of the publicly funded agricultural extension systems and the increased involvement of the private sector with focus on cash crop production rather than food crops. Natural disasters including drought, flood, land-slides, earthquakes, locusts and bush fires compound these problems.

Responding to the food crisis in 2008/2009 and in preserving food security in the region, the ASEAN Leaders demonstrated their commitment on food security enhancement through the announcement of the Statement on Food Security in the ASEAN region in the 14th ASEAN Summit in Thailand in 2009. During the Summit, the Leaders committed to adopt the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) that provides scope and joint pragmatic approaches for cooperation among ASEAN Member States in addressing food security in the region. Since the implementation of the AIFS Framework, gradual and significant achievements in food accessibility and availability have been made.

Greater progress can be expected if nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations were to be explicitly integrated into agricultural and rural development policies and more

specifically into regional and national food security policies, strategies and plan of actions.

The Joint Consultative Meeting of the Senior Officials Meeting-ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) and the Senior Officials Meeting on Health Development (SOMHD) on Integrating Nutrition in ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework which was held on 31 January 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, has concurred to the proposal of developing a concept paper for a common ASEAN Position on Food Security and Nutrition.

The meeting also agreed that existing ASEAN regional food security and nutrition strategies, frameworks and initiatives should be harmonized and implemented to meet the needs by delivering high-impact interventions for the prevention and management of food security and double-burden of malnutrition among the most vulnerable population groups. At the same time this can help meet the longer-term needs by strengthening food security and nutrition for enhanced resilience to climatic and economic shocks.

During the Special Senior Officials Meeting of the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (Special SOM-34th AMAF), it was proposed by SOM-AMAF that the second phase of SPA-FS should be able to accommodate some changes towards achieving the common goal on long-term food security and reflect the important contribution of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in the realization of ASEAN Community Building. The Meeting also suggested that the second phase of AIFS Framework - SPA-FS should address nutrition, food safety and poverty alleviation issues since they are in line with the ASEAN Roadmap on the AEC priorities deliverables and ASCC Blueprint Measures. The Meeting further suggested that the SPA of relevant Working Groups under AMAF should be reviewed to align with the second phase of SPA-FS. The Meeting further suggested enhancing collaboration with dialogue partners besides ASEAN Plus Three, as well as development partners in particular FAO in the implementation of activities under SPA-FS. In line with above, ASEAN secretariat with support of FAO jointly organized this Consultative Meeting of SOM-AMAF on Integrating Nutrition into ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019).

III. Summary of the Consultation

Opening ceremonies

The ASEAN Consultative Meeting on Integrating Nutrition into ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019) was held on 6-7 February 2014 in Pattaya, Thailand. The Meeting was attended by delegates from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and ASEAN Secretariat. AFSRB Secretariat, AFSIS Secretariat, APTERR Secretariat, FAO representative and expert from the Philippine Institute for Development Studies also attend the Meeting as resource persons. The list of participants appears as **ANNEX 1**.

The Meeting was officiated by Dr Pham Quang Minh, Assistant Director/ Head of Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division, ASEAN Secretariat. He extended his warm welcome to the delegates to the Meeting and expressed his appreciation to the FAO-RAP for the support extended in organizing the Meeting, which is in line with the preparation of the second phase of ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework, Strategic Plan of Action 2015-2019. He further emphasized to the Meeting that the outputs will provide a useful platform for developing the second phase of AIFS Framework SPA 2015-2019 with a new component regarding nutrition under agricultural sector. His opening remark appears as **ANNEX 2**.

Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) delivered his keynote address to highlight the important of food security and nutrition. He emphasized that the food and agriculture sector has the primary role in feeding people well by increasing availability, affordability, and consumption of diverse, safe, nutritious foods and diets, aligned with dietary recommendations and environmental sustainability. He mentioned that agricultural programmes and investments can strengthen impact on nutrition if they target the vulnerable and improve equity through participation, access to resources, and decent employment. He concluded his keynote address by thanking the ASEAN Member States and ASEAN Secretariat to organize this Meeting, with focusing on food security and nutrition as one of the key challenges at the global level. His keynote address appears as **ANNEX 3**.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSONS OF THE MEETING

The Meeting was chaired by Mr. AB Jabbar Bin Abdullah, Deputy Director, International Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, Malaysia as current chair of SOM-AMAF and Mr. Khamtanh Thadavong, Deputy Director General, Department of Agriculture, Laos PDR as current chair of ASEAN Taskforce on developing second phase of AIFS Framework SPA FS 2015-2019 acted as Co-Chair.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The Meeting adopted the proposed agenda, which appears as **ANNEX 4**.

BUSINESS ARRANGEMENT

The Meeting was held in plenary.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE MEETING

It was informed that the objective of the Meeting is (i) to integrate nutrition into AIFS Framework SPA-FS 2015-2019 as guided by the SOM-AMAF leaders that the second phase of AIFS Framework - SPA-FS should address nutrition, food safety and poverty alleviation issues since they are in line with the ASEAN Roadmap on the AEC priorities

deliverables and ASCC Blueprint Measures and (ii) to discuss and provide inputs to the draft paper of the second phase of AIFS Framework, SPA FS 2015-2019.

The Meeting took note of the Outcome of the ASEAN High Level Consultative Meeting on “Integrating Nutrition into ASEAN Food Security Framework and its Strategic Plan of action for Food Security” which was held on 29-30 January 2013 in Bangkok – Thailand, with some key points as follows: (i) The Meeting was held with the objectives to increase understanding on agriculture’s role in improving nutrition, intensify dialogue and mutual understanding of the roles of agriculture and public health sectors for integrating nutrition into the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (ii) the Meeting underscored and reiterated the inter-linkages of food security and nutrition to attainment of MDGs, ASEAN Community building, national social and economic development, and the eventual well-being of the people as well as growing recognition of ensuring adequate, safe and nutritious food for all as a high priority and as a long-standing global agenda. The Summary of the Outcomes of the ASEAN High Level meeting appears as **ANNEX 5**.

IV. ASEAN COMMON POSITION ON INTEGRATING NUTRITION INTO ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY (AIFS) FRAMEWORK

The Meeting discussed the draft paper, titled “ASEAN Common Position for Food security and Nutrition” with four components, including: (i) background (ii) key challenges and issues related to food security and nutrition in ASEAN (iii) key strategies in support of meeting adequate nutrition for all population in ASEAN and (iv) regional cooperation and partnership. The paper identified some challenges such as the changing demographics and economic conditions of the ASEAN member countries, greater demand for more oils and fats, sugar, livestock products and fruits and vegetables, demand for these resources competes with the needs of the sizeable portion of the population a strong pull for individuals, particularly young men, who used to provide farm labour to migrate to urban areas to work in non-farm labour market. The Meeting discussed some key strategies in support of meeting adequate nutrition for all population in ASEAN, including: ensure the sustainability of regional food systems and improving value chains through diversification of food production; improve policy coherence supportive to nutrition with special focus on market expansion and improvement of market access for vulnerable groups and; promotion of nutrition enhancing behavioural changes for consumers, women, farmers, traders and policy-makers.

The representative of Cambodia agreed in principle the format and contents of the draft paper. He suggested that the paper needs to be consolidated by providing more information in the “Background” such as definition/concept of nutrition and its relevance to agriculture, forestry, fishery, health and social protection. Some other information regarding education in breastfeeding, nutrition for new born baby and pregnant women need to be considered also. As for “Cooperation and Partnership”, he proposed that the draft paper needs to establish/setup a “mechanism” for conducting cooperation/partnership on food security and nutrition at national level. He shared with

the Meeting that in Cambodia, a Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition has been established and act as a main body to coordinate relevant activities in the country.

Mr Konuma congratulated the ASEAN Member States for preparing and discussing the paper as it is an important issue at both global and regional levels. He emphasized that nutrition can be strengthened by agricultural programme and investment if they target the vulnerable and improve equity through participation, access to resources, and decent employment. He shared his view that agricultural development needs to incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators into their design, track and mitigate potential harms, while seeking synergies with economic, social and environmental objectives. Agricultural programmes and investments need to be supported by an enabling policy environment if they are to contribute to improving nutrition.

The representative of Lao PDR thanked the ASEAN Secretariat for preparation of this draft paper and expressed his view that the “Key challenges and issues” need to identify some other issues such as capacity constraints and limited resources in some countries and mechanism to address the food security and nutrition as cross-cutting. He suggested that the paper need to edit/revise some word such as “middle income class” since it is not appropriate in the context of Laos.

The Meeting agreed that the draft paper need to be revised by incorporating the major comments as follow:

- a. There was a consensus to retain the title as “ Common Position on Food Security and Nutrition
- b. Food safety, food wastage, nutrition education were cited as important issues that should be explicitly included.
- c. Targets should mention specifically pregnant and lactating women, including children under age of five
- d. Emphasis on the need for multisectoral collaboration and coordination

The revised draft paper appears as **ANNEX 6**

VI. DRAFT AIFS FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON FOOD SECURITY (2015-2019)

The Meeting took note of the activities related to the preparation of the second phase of AIFS Framework and SPA FS 2015-2019 with five components, nine strategic thrusts and M&E Mechanism. The Framework and SPA-FS was developed in accordance with SOM-AMAF’s guidelines to address nutrition, food safety and poverty alleviation issues since they are in line with the ASEAN Roadmap on the AEC priorities deliverables and ASCC Blueprint Measures. The draft paper of AIFS framework and SPA-FS 2015-2019 was developed by the Taskforce and circulated to AMSs for comments/ inputs in November 2013 (the 2nd draft).

The Meeting discussed other issues for Taskforce to consider during the preparation of the second phase of AIFS Framework SPA-FS 2015-2019 such as: the period of SPA – FS should be 2015-2020 (it is in line with new vision, goals and objectives of ASEAN Cooperation on Food, Agriculture and Forestry), the coverage need to cover fish and livestock product; Strategic Thrust 1 – related to APTERR Council, Strategic 2 – related to AFSIS and Strategic Thrusts 7, 8, 9 – related to nutrition need to be carefully considered.

The Meeting is of the view that the AIFS Framework needs to be revised to match the new situation with food security and nutrition as well as updated information, including lesson learned, achievement of the 1st phase of AIFS Framework and expansion of coverage, the second phase of AIFS Framework and its SPA – FS (2015-2019) needs to submit to ASEAN Summit for endorsement this year in Myanmar.

The Meeting discussed proposal from the FAO regarding action programme and activities related to nutrition and linkages with other components of SPA-FS (2015-2019).

Based on the discussion, the following comments were forwarded :

- The Strategic Thrust 7 was introduced in view of necessity for having nutrition information in food security. The participants commented on the similarities and potential for overlapping with Strategic Thrust 3 related to AFSIS. The participants suggested for new thrust be included as part of Strategic Thrust 3.
- AFSIS secretariat commented that Food Security Information collects only five commodities and does not look at other major commodities like livestock, fisheries, vegetables and fruits. It might be unrealistic to include other commodities. This limitation would restrict assessment of adequate nutrition. Due to the limited capacity, insufficient funds and within very tight timeframe it might be difficult to look at other food commodities.
- Strategic Thrust 8 and 9 would need to be revised to make them more specific, realistic and achievable.

The Meeting agreed to revise the proposal based on agreements and submitted to Taskforce for further consideration. The revised proposal for component 5 and strategic thrusts 7, 8 and 9 is shown in **ANNEX 7**

VII. THE WAY FORWARD

The Meeting noted the detailed work plan of the finalization of the AIFS Framework and SPA FS 2015-2019. The proposal appears as **ANNEX 8.**

The Meeting noted that the 2nd Meeting of Taskforce will be conducted in the 3rd or 4th week of March 2013. The meeting will be organized to finalize the draft AIFS

Framework SPA FS 2015-2019 and submitted to SOM-AMAF/AMAF/ASEAN Summit for endorsement.

The Meeting agreed that the draft ASEAN Common Position for Food Security and Nutrition will be circulated to all delegates for inputs/comments and revert to ASEAN Secretariat on 20 February 2014 for finalisation. The paper will be sent to SOMHD for comments before submitting SOM-AMAF for further guidance. It also noted that common position would require consultation with other sectoral bodies of ASEAN, in particular sectoral bodies that are involved in social welfare (social protection), rural development and education.

III. OTHER MATTERS

As chair of Taskforce to develop the second phase of AIFS Framework, SPA FS 2015-2019, Laos PDR requested the FAO for support by providing a Consultant/ expert to attend and finalize the Framework in the next Meeting of Taskforce (3rd/4th week of March). The FAO agreed to provide technical assistance through experts and compilation and consolidation of inputs and outputs. It was also agreed to hold a consultation between SOM-AMAF and SOMHD to review the nutrition component, discuss possible areas of collaboration and seek inputs to the draft ASEAN common position paper. This joint consultation will be supported by FAO in collaboration with ASEAN Secretariat and other partners.

The Meeting exchanged view to organize the ASEAN Rice/Food Trade Forum (back to back with AFSRB Meeting) as one of the activities under current AIFS – SPA FS 2009-2013. The FAO agreed to also actively provide support for this process.

IX. ADOPTION OF MEETING REPORT

The Meeting agreed to adopt the report of the Meeting through ad- referendum.

X. CLOSING REMARKS

In his closing remark, the Chairman expressed his sincere appreciation to the participants for their cooperation, contributions and active participation at the Meeting. He also thanked the ASEAN Secretariat and the FAO for their assistance during the course of this meeting.

Mr Konuma expressed his appreciation for the active participation of the participants and expressed optimism that the demonstrated commitment of the ASEAN community to ensuring food security and nutrition will be translated into concrete actions.

Annex 1 List of Participants

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Annex 2

Opening Remarks
Dr. Pham Quang Minh
ASEAN Secretariat

Honourable Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)

Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning,

I am pleased to be here today, participating in this important ASEAN consultative meeting on integrating nutrition into ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019). On behalf of ASEAN Secretariat, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all of participants and I wish to express my deepest appreciation to the FAO for supporting to organize this Consultative Meeting, which is in line with the preparation of the second phase of ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework, Strategic Plan of Action 2015-2019. The event will provide inputs for the inclusion of nutrition component into the new ASEAN framework on food security.

As you may know, according to a decision from the SOM-AMAF Leaders (at Special SOM-34th AMAF Meeting in Champasak, Lao in 2013), it was agreeable that the second phase of SPA – SF (2015-2019) need to accommodate some changes toward common goal on long term food security and reflect the important contribution of Food, Agriculture and Forestry in the realisation of ASEAN Community Building. The SOM-AMAF Leaders also suggested that the second phase of AIFS Framework - SPA-FS 2015-2019 should address nutrition, food safety and poverty alleviation issues since they are in line with the ASEAN Roadmap on the AEC priorities. Also, in SOM-AMAF meeting, the concept paper of ASEAN Common Position on Nutrition and Food Security of SOM-AMAF and SOMHD had been noted.

To develop the second phase of AIFS Framework, SPA FS 2015-2019, the first meeting with ASEAN taskforce was held in last August 2013 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The first draft and the second draft papers were sent to AMSs in October and November 2013 respectively. The paper in your hand now is the updated version, which I hope that we

can further develop with supports from the FAO for nutrition components and it will reflect our needs from agricultural aspect.

Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

For the implementation of AIFS Framework and its SPA, I would like to recall decisions from 23rd ASEAN Summit, which was held on 9 October 2013 in Brunei Darussalam, that ASEAN Leaders will continue focusing efforts on ensuring regional food security, which is essential for ensuring broader security of the people in the region. ASEAN Leaders also noted the on-going progress and achievement made in the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and its Strategic Plan of Action (SPA-FS) 2009-2013, including ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) Agreement, the ASEAN Leader also support the initiation of the work on post - 2015 vision, objectives and goals of the ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry sector towards 2020. In this regard, our today's meeting will partly contribute to the process of preparation for the new vision, which mostly focuses on food security and nutrition aspect.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We sincerely hope that this Meeting will provide a useful platform for developing the second phase of AIFS Framework SPA 2015-2019, with the new component regarding nutrition under agricultural sector. We hope that your insights will help us to finalize our strategies in successful implementation of the AEC by 2015 and beyond, with focusing on food security and nutrition.

Again, I would like to thank the FAO for supporting us to organize this event and I wish all participants a fruitful meeting with good and substantive outcomes.

Thank you very much.

Annex 3

Keynote Address
Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma
FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Distinguished Guests,

Good Morning to all. On behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, I would like to welcome you all to this important gathering.

The most recent estimate of the number of undernourished people (those who get insufficient dietary energy to lead an active and healthy life) in the world is 842 million in 2011-13, which represents a decline from 957 million in 2000-02. Nearly all of the global decline of 115 million has taken place in the Asia and the Pacific region (110 million).

The largest percentage declines in the number of undernourished since the beginning of this century have taken place in (i) the Caucasus and Central Asia (-53 percent); and (ii) South-Eastern Asia (-43 percent), but the number of undernourished also declined in Eastern Asia and Southern Asia (it remained unchanged in Oceania at 1.2 million). Because population has grown in all of these subregions, the prevalence of undernourished has declined in all subregions. But despite this progress, Asia and the Pacific remains home to 553 million undernourished people, nearly two-thirds of the world's total.

Problems of undernutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, obesity and diet-related chronic diseases increasingly exist side by side across many countries. Those who do not get enough energy or key nutrients cannot sustain healthy, active lives. The result is poor physical and mental development, devastating illness and death, as well as incalculable loss of human potential and social and economic development. At the same time, hundreds of millions of people suffer from diseases caused by excessive or unbalanced diets and many developing nations are now dealing with severe health issues at both ends of the nutritional spectrum. Countries still struggling to feed their people face the costs of preventing obesity and treating diet-related non-communicable illness. This is the "double burden" of malnutrition.

In order to be well-nourished, individuals need access to sufficient, safe and good quality nutritious food. But focussing solely on food security is unlikely to solve malnutrition: improvements in food production alone do not automatically result in improvements in nutritional status.

Since the attainment of food security is an essential element of nutritional security, it is clear that nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations aimed at improving the nutritional status of people need to be an integral part of agricultural and rural development policies, more specifically into food security policies and strategies.

This means also first assessing and identifying the nutrition gaps and then taking action to close them including increasing and diversifying food production and reducing agro-food losses in physical, nutritional quality and economic terms; increasing the nutritional quality of the food supply; making sure the benefits of investments in agriculture are targeted to the marginalised and food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable; and promoting nutrition education and consumer awareness as well as creating the skills to enable households to choose and prepare healthy diets.

Many of the most nutritionally vulnerable populations, landless labourers, small, resource-poor and marginalized households, depend upon agriculture for their livelihoods. Unless there is growth in other sectors, it is agriculture that holds the key to raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of those who are food insecure and poorly nourished.

The critical role nutrition-sensitive agricultural development plays in improving diets and raising levels of nutrition by improving dietary diversity and helping narrow the 'nutrition gap' by increasing the availability, access and actual consumption of a diverse range of nutritious foods; placing greater focus on the variety, quality and diversity of the food supply not just on quantity; on consumption not just on production; on food systems not just on single nutrients and on therapeutic food products; and on people - farmers and their families, including women and children.

At each step in the food value chain from production to consumption there are opportunities for safeguarding nutrition quality. By identifying the critical points in the chain between food production and food consumption, the nutritional value of food can be protected and promoted. Throughout the nutrition-sensitive value chain, gender issues related to women's role in agriculture and in food systems as well as issues concerning environmental sustainability need to be explicitly taken into account.

I am very pleased for this collaborative effort with ASEAN SOM-AMAF officials, and would like to thank the ASEAN Secretariat for providing enormous support for organization of this meeting for mainstreaming nutrition in the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and elaborating nutrition component in the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (2015-2019).

Having nutrition as part of the ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019) would lay the foundation for implementation of effective, sustainable and long-term nutrition-sensitive agriculture development and food-based approaches that improve diets and raise levels of nutrition.

I am looking forward for discussing with you.

Thank you.

Annex 4

**ASEAN CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON INTEGRATING NUTRITION INTO
ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY FRAMEWORK
AND STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON
FOOD SECURITY (2015-2019)**

6 – 7 February 2014, Pattaya, Thailand

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Day 1

09.00-09.30 : Opening Ceremony

- *Welcome Remarks by the ASEAN Secretariat*
- *Opening remarks by Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma, ADG/RR, FAORAP*
- *Election of Chair and Vice-Chair*
- *Adoption of Agenda*
- *Meeting Arrangement*

09.30-10.00 : Introduction and Overview

- *Meeting Objectives and Expected Outputs by Chair*
- *Presentation on the outcomes of the ASEAN High Level Consultative Meeting on “Integrating Nutrition into ASEAN Food Security Framework and its Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security” by ASEAN Secretariat*
- *Presentation*

10.00-10.30 : Coffee Break and Group Photo

10.30-12.30 : ASEAN Common Position on Food Security and Nutrition

- *Presentation of the Draft ASEAN Common Position on Food Security and Nutrition by ASEAN Secretariat*
- *Discussion*

12.30-14.00 : Lunch Break at Orchid Terrace

14.00-15.30 : Draft AIFS Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019)

- *Overview of the Draft AIFS Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (SPA-FS) (2015-2019) by ASEAN Secretariat*
- *Presentation of the Draft Action Programme and Activities Related to Nutrition and Linkages with Other Components of SPA-FS (2015-2019) by FAO RAP*
- *Discussion*

15.30-16.00 : Coffee Break

16.00-17.00 : Draft AIFS Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019)

(Cont'd)

- *Discussion*

19.00-21.00 : Dinner Reception Hosted by FAO at Garden Lounge

Day 2

09.00-09.15 : Synthesis of Day 1

09.15-10.30 : Draft AIFS Framework and Strategic Plan of action on Food Security in (2015-2019) – Strategic Thrust 7

(Cont'd)

- *Discussion*

10.30-10.45 : Coffee Break

10.45-12.30 : Draft AIFS Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (2015-2019) Strategic Thrusts 8 and 9

(Cont'd)

- *Discussion*

12.30-14.00 : Lunch Break at Orchid Terrace

14.00-14.30 : The Way Forward

- *Presentation on Detailed Work Plan for the Finalization of the AIFS Framework SPA-FS (2015-2019) by ASEAN Secretariat*

14.30-15.00 : Closing remarks

- *Closing remarks by the ASEAN Representative - Chair*
- *Closing speech by Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, ADG/RR, FAO RAP*

Annex 5

Consultative Meeting's Summary

1. The ASEAN High Level Consultative Meeting on “Integrating Nutrition into ASEAN Food Security Framework and its Strategic Plan of action for Food Security” was jointly organized by FAO and ASEAN Secretariat on 29-30 January 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting was held with the objectives to increase understanding on agriculture’s role in improving nutrition, intensify dialogue and mutual understanding of the roles of agriculture and public health sectors for integrating nutrition into the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework.

2. Delegates from ASEAN Member States and representatives from various agencies representing UN Agencies, International Organizations, Development Partners, private sector, Non-Government Organizations, Academic Institutions and Civil Society Organisations; as well as representatives from non-ASEAN Member States attended the Meeting. *(Please refer to the attached Annex on Participants’ List).*

3. The Consultative Meeting underscored and reiterated the following relevant perspectives based on existing frameworks, evidences and platforms:

- a. the importance and growing recognition of ensuring adequate, safe and nutritious food for all as a high priority and as a long-standing global agenda as well as in the framework of ASEAN Community Building;
- b. the recognition that the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) can provide the regional framework for cooperation and partnership with other sectors such as health and nutrition. The AIFS Framework and SPA-FS is also consistent with the Comprehensive Framework for Action of the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis;
- c. the important need to integrate and mainstream nutrition aspects into agricultural and food production systems. This is based on the cross-cutting nature of the issue on health, nutrition and food; on the inevitable need for multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approaches and partnerships;
- d. the equal importance of adequate and appropriate diet in addressing the burden of malnutrition (undernourishment and obesity), the public health at large, and the role of agriculture as a vehicle;

- e. the inter-linkages of food security and nutrition to attainment of MDGs, ASEAN Community building, national social and economic development, and the eventual well-being of the people; and
- f. the various perspectives, and exemplary initiatives and practices in food security and nutrition at global and regional levels that signify the integrated and multi-dimensional aspects of the two issues.

4. In “Integrating Nutrition into the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS”, the Meeting underlined the importance of and need for linking agriculture, health and nutrition. Consideration should be made into improved governance for food security and nutrition as part of national food security policy strategies and regional cooperation framework, pursuing cross-sectoral coherence through encompassing agriculture, natural resources management, trade, health and education including socio-cultural and behavioral aspects of the stakeholders at various levels, promoting innovative agriculture in food diversification and preventing chronic diseases.

5. The Consultative Meeting exchanged views and discussed on issues and challenges in addressing food security and nutrition multi-sectoral coordination, multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building. Among others, the Meeting emphasized the importance of multi-sectoral approach in planning food security and nutrition policies and strategies, engaging multi-stakeholder engagement and promoting their concerted actions, and the growing concerns over malnutrition and effective means of responding to such crises.

6. The Consultative Meeting also discussed the importance of evidence-based information system in support of monitoring, communication and decision-making on food security and nutrition. ASEAN Plus Three Food Security Information System (AFSIS) was viewed as a regional platform for information and knowledge sharing to foster initiatives in this area. Financing and investment for nutritional improvement was viewed as part and parcel of ensuring that nutrition is well integrated into the on-going food security efforts.

7. In maximizing partnerships opportunities to support food security and nutrition integration, the Meeting discussed and exchanged views on exemplary cooperation and partnership initiatives. Among others, the Meeting recognized the potential roles and contribution of public and private partnership in food security and nutritional initiatives and goals. The Meeting emphasized the need to look into reduction of post-harvest losses as well as food losses and waste as a key strategy in enhancing food security and nutrition. The role of food industries to improving public health through better nutritional initiatives and behavioral communication modification provides much opportunity to be further explored.

8. The Meeting also discussed and exchanged concrete examples of food security and nutrition initiatives as basis for scaling up and broadening of partnership. These include healthier rice varieties, stable crop bio-fortification, dairy and meat production, one health approach, sustainable fisheries development, fruits and vegetables.

9. Based on the discussions of the aforementioned round table discussions, and in view of following-up the implications of these discussions, the Consultative Meeting suggested that views and perspectives shared during this Meeting be further circulated to relevant sectoral bodies of ASEAN.

10. As a follow-up, the Consultative Meeting recommended the following core and harmonized key initiatives for further discussion and consideration by relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies. (*Details of outputs of round table discussions are attached.*)

- a. Joint advocacy to policy makers on the importance of nutritional aspect as part of on-going food security policy as well as integrating nutrition-sensitive measures into the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS;
- b. Facilitate the establishment and/or enhancement of coordination mechanisms among sectors in ASEAN involved with food security and nutrition at all levels for concerted implementation efforts such as institutionalizing SOM AMAF and SOMHD collaboration and coordination through regular interactions;
- c. Enhance existing food security information systems, analytical tools and capacity to incorporate relevant nutritional information as a basis for better monitoring, communication and decision-making;
- d. Establish and/or enhance mechanisms for follow-up and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS, including concerns on access by other stakeholders;
- e. Maximize efforts in linking integrated food security and nutrition concerns with existing global and/or regional initiatives such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), REACH and Zero Hunger Challenge, including ASEANFOODS;
- f. Promote nutrition-sensitive initiatives to deepen the integration of nutrition into food security as well as provide platform for multi-sectoral cooperation in identifying future supporting policy and initiatives;
- g. Enhance greater involvement and engagement of specific stakeholders from the private sector in integrated activities among the sectors involved in food security and nutrition;

- h. Engage CSOs in addressing the relevant food security and nutrition issues, particularly on concerns of the poor and marginalized, especially the vulnerable landless and resource-poor women and men farmers and fishers, and indigenous people, through institutionalized participation and support for farmers organizations;
- i. Promote diversity in farming systems to ensure varieties of micronutrient sourced foods and in support of sustainable diets;
- j. Engage research based institutions, such as CGIAR and AIRCA systems, and other development partners in providing technologies, tools, and evidence-based research results that will support policy and decision making process for food security and nutrition;
- k. Align multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral integrated efforts on food security and nutrition for resource mobilization, and efficiency of concerted efforts; and
- l. Engage South-to-South, and North-to-South collaboration in integrated food security and nutrition efforts including sharing of exemplary initiatives and practices.

11. The Consultative Meeting commended the perspectives presented by the UNSG Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition towards “Commitment for Scaling Up Nutrition” through multi-sectoral and integrated approach in ASEAN Countries and linking agriculture, food and health for improved nutrition. Supporting such perspectives, the Meeting took note of the commitments as well as views, inputs and suggestions by the ASEAN Member States, Dialogue Partners, International Organisations, Development Partners and Civil Society Organisations in supporting “Integrating Nutrition into the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS. In this connection, the Meeting requested the ASEAN Secretariat, with the assistance of FAO, in following up with the dialogue partners, international organisations and development partners on their respective concrete proposals to support the implementation of the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS as well as cooperation between the agriculture and public health sector in pursuing food security and nutrition in the region.

12. The Consultative Meeting commended FAO and ASEAN Secretariat for co-organizing this Meeting, resource speakers and partners for sharing their perspectives and experiences that made the Meeting dynamic, insightful and forward looking.

Annex 6

Draft for Discussion

ASEAN Common Position for Food Security and Nutrition

A. Background

1. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life¹. Food security is built on four pillars, namely, food availability (sufficient quantities of safe and nutritious foods from domestic production, imports and food aid); food accessibility (ability of the entire population to obtain physically and economically adequate and safe foods), food utilization (meeting dietary requirements consistent with cultural preferences, hygiene and overall health), and food stability (ability to obtain food over time).
2. Food security while essential for ensuring adequate nutrition for all does not necessarily translate to nutrition improvement. The latter emphasizes the need to also address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition like poor caring practices, inadequate access to health and nutrition services as well as unhygienic conditions that lead to infectious diseases. Hence, to address the problem of undernutrition, a multidimensional and multisectoral approach are essential where agriculture plays a critical role.
3. In 2009, the ASEAN Summit adopted the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Plan of Action – Food Security (SPA-FS) in recognition of the importance of food security as a permanent and high policy imperative. This AIFS outlines a strategic set of measures based on strong commitments and ownership among member states. The four major components of the AIFS include: Emergency/Shortage Relief, Sustainable Food Trade, Integrated Food Security Information and Agri-Innovation.
4. While the ASEAN countries have achieved significant economic growth, the countries continue to face challenges of rapid population growth, urbanization and industrialization, increased number of obesity and overweight and widening disparities between the rich and the poor and also among the countries in different economic status. Nearly 65 million people in ASEAN countries are still undernourished with very high stunting rate of children in some countries.

¹ World Food Summit, 1996, adopted by ASEAN in 2009

5. The SPA-FS also acknowledges that there are many present and emerging threats to food security, arising from constant changes in patterns and dynamics of food systems, environmental and climate-related changes, declining natural resource base such as arable lands and water, degradation of ecosystems, frequent occurrence of trans boundary animal diseases and plant pests, food safety problems, as well as the negative impacts of globalization and market integration. Ensuring supply of sufficient, safe and nutritious foods that meet the dietary requirements of the richer and increasing populations of ASEAN continues to be a major future challenge for the region. This is compounded by lifestyles that lead to chronic degenerative diseases, such as hypertension, ischemic heart disease, and diabetes, besides energy, protein and micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight problems.
6. The Special SOM 34th AMAF agreed that Food, Agriculture and Forestry should contribute to the realisation of ASEAN Community Building and should be able to accommodate some changes towards common goal on long-term food security. ASEAN recognizes that to attain its two-fold goals of (a) long term food and nutrition security; and (b) improvements in livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN, it must adopt a common and unified position for ensuring sustainable food and nutrition security for the ASEAN.

B. Key Challenges and Issues Related to Food Security and Nutrition in ASEAN

7. Increasing affluence in ASEAN accompanied by population growth

The ASEAN region exhibits great diversity, which makes the achievement of food and nutrition security a complex problem. The changing demographics and economic conditions of the ASEAN member countries are driving changes in food consumption patterns and lifestyles. There is a greater demand for more oils and fats, sugar, livestock products and fruits and vegetables. This process is accompanied by changes in the way food is handled and distributed, away from traditional markets to supermarkets. Moreover, the growing urban middle class desires better quality food which is safe. To provide these foods requires resources such as additional public expenditure on transportation, marketing and storage infrastructure. Demand for these resources competes with the needs of the sizeable portion of the population that still lives in abject poverty and undernourishment. The economic divide is thus accompanied by a food and nutrition security divide.

8. ASEAN in an interconnected world

ASEAN does not exist in isolation. All changes taking place in the region are interconnected globally. Policies, whether taken singly or together, can have worldwide impact just as what is happening to the rest of the world impacts on ASEAN. It should be recognized that the ASEAN food system is inextricably

linked to the global food systems. The challenge is how to meet the growing food demand of the future generation without borrowing from the resources of the future generation. This implies the need to improve the efficiency of the farm to fork food chain as well as maximizing the benefits of international and regional trade.

9. High and volatile food prices

It has long been recognized that high food prices affect especially the urban poor disproportionately and negate any effort to reduce poverty. The poor spend as much as 70 percent of their income on food. Thus, a rise in food price can perpetuate rather than improve poor socio-economic conditions. Price volatility is another important concern. In 2000-2010, it was recorded that not only were food prices higher they were even more volatile than non-food commodities.

10. Impact of climate change on agriculture

It is widely recognized, that climate change and agriculture are interrelated processes which take place globally and have global effects. It is projected that climate change will have drastic effects on the biosphere's carrying capacity to produce enough nutritious food for human consumption thereby affecting food security and nutrition. It is also recognized that dietary patterns of population may also change, as certain crops may not be growing anymore.

11. Long-term pressures on food production due to conversion of agricultural lands and migration of labour from rural areas

The expansion of arable lands for non-agricultural purposes is no longer an option for most countries in the ASEAN. In fact, for the past decades, there has been an increasing trend towards converting agricultural lands for residential, industrial and commercial purposes. This phenomenon has also contributed to rapid urbanization and increasing middle income population. It has also been observed that there is a strong pull for individuals, particularly young men, who used to provide farm labour to migrate to urban areas to work in non-farm labour market leaving women and an ageing population in the rural areas for food production.

C. Key Strategies in support of meeting adequate nutrition for all population in ASEAN

12. Ensure the sustainability of regional food systems and improving value chains through diversification of food production, increase production of nutritionally enhanced foods and natural resource management including protection of agricultural lands against conversion. This requires aligning nutrition objectives with agriculture and food system goals.

13. Reduction of poverty and food insecurity through effective social protection mechanisms particularly for those left behind by rapid economic growth and poverty reduction programs. This implies the need for targeting the vulnerable and improving equity.
14. Improve policy coherence supportive to nutrition with special focus on market expansion and improvement of market access for vulnerable groups, food price policies, subsidies, trade policies, agricultural land conversion, food safety and pro-poor and inclusive policies.
15. Nutrition awareness and education to focus on nutrition improving dietary habit for consumers, women (especially pregnant and lactating women), farmers, traders and policy-makers which can address both under and overnutrition problems as well as micronutrient deficiencies.
16. Establish risk management system and tools to identify social safety nets especially during crises, build adequate emergency food reserves and relief systems as a buffer to natural and man-made disasters as well as mitigate effects of high food prices and price volatility.
17. Incorporation of nutrition objectives, components, indicators into the design of agricultural, trade, food security policies/programmes
18. Build institutional capacity on incorporating nutrition in food and nutrition data collection, management and communication.
19. Undertake research on innovative agricultural techniques focusing on reduction of post-harvest losses and food wastage along the entire value chain, efficient natural resource management, development of resilient agricultural inputs and systems.

D. Regional Cooperation and Partnership

20. In keeping with the ASEAN motto of “***One Vision, One Identity and One Community***” regional as well as global cooperation and partnerships is a prerequisite to help ASEAN achieves its common goals. Now committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all peoples of ASEAN, it is important that this common vision at all levels be facilitated by strategic actions. Regional cooperation must strive to reduce excessive price volatility, ensure adequate emergency food and reserves and provide timely and accurate market information and trade liberalization.
22. Within the ASEAN, there is a need to strengthen or promote better intersectoral collaboration and coordination mechanisms between agriculture, health and other sectors like economic, education, environment, labour, energy

and others. For agriculture, health and nutrition, this can be operationalized through regular consultations between SOM AMAF and SOMHD.

23. Public-Private partnerships, particularly in enhancing the role of the private sector, in the production of nutritionally enhanced foods and in generating resources or investments for nutrition should be considered.

25. Civil Society Organizations, especially farmer organizations and women's groups should also be engaged through their regular participation for advocacy of food security and nutrition.

26. Strengthening partnerships with training and research institutions in support of research, and human and institutional capacity-building.

28. At the country and regional level, collaboration with other sectors (health, environment, social welfare, labour, water, education) and programmes through joint strategies with common goals to address the multidimensional problem of food insecurity and malnutrition should also be pursued.

Annex 7

Strategic Thrust/ Outputs	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Timeline	Lead agency; other responsible agencies, Dialogue/ Development Partners
Component 5: ASEAN Position on Food Security and Nutrition to achieve adequate, safe and nutritious foods for ASEAN Community				
New Title proposed for consideration for next SOM-AMAF and for Task Force: Nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture development				
Strategic Thrust 7. Utilize Nutrition Information to support evidence-based nutrition-sensitive policies				
<i>Output 7.1. Key nutrition information and indicators for food security monitoring and policy development identified/ defined</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEC - AMS (SOM-AMAF & SOMHD) - Plus Three Countries - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions
	7.1.1. Conduct regional workshops to identify/define key nutrition information and indicators, collection/compilation methodologies required for regular food security monitoring and policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional consultative meeting on nutrition information and collection/compilation methodologies conducted - Set of harmonized nutrition indicators with corresponding methodologies defined, frequency of collection and agreed 	2015-2019	
<i>Output 7.2 Nutrition information module developed and integrated into AFSIS and or other relevant mechanisms</i>				

	7.1.2 Conduct a study for the development and pilot testing of nutrition information module for integrating into AFSIS and or other relevant mechanisms	- Nutrition information module developed, tested and shared with countries with the appropriate training	2015-2019	
<i>Output 7.3. Utilisation of Nutrition information in nutrition-sensitive policies</i>				
	7.3.1. Develop nutrition-sensitive policy documents for reporting to relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies	- Nutrition-sensitive policy documents developed, disseminated and utilized	2015-2019	
Strategic Thrust 8. Identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for harmonization among ASEAN Member States for nutrition-sensitive development				
<i>Output 8.1. Awareness and recognition on importance of nutrition by key stakeholders raised</i>				
	8.1.1. Develop and distribute awareness raising materials targeting at key stakeholders on the importance of nutrition enhancement in food security	- Awareness raising materials such as brochures, policy briefs, videos and other knowledge products developed and distributed	2015-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEC - AMS (SOM-AMAF & SOMHD) - Plus Three Countries - FAO and other development partners
	8.1.2. Conduct national and regional event(s) for nutrition awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition awareness raising activities conducted - Nutrition education at different levels for various stakeholders implemented 	2015-2019	
<i>Output 8.2: Policies and mechanisms for harmonization among ASEAN Member States supported</i>				

	<p>8.2.1. Conduct annual consultation between SOM-AMAF and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for better harmonization and coordination on food security and nutrition with support from development and dialogue partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consultative Meetings among relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies on food security and nutrition cooperation regularly conducted -Policy brief on coordinating food security and nutrition in ASEAN developed; -Synergy matrix that comprises the possible areas of contribution and collaboration from different sectoral bodies elaborated; -Operational plan elaborating common principles of designing and implementing coordinated food security and nutrition policies, strategies and program formulated; -Study/research to create mechanism to share information amongst stakeholders conducted 	<p>2015-2019</p>	
	<p>8.2.2. Facilitate policy dialogue in support of Food Security and Nutrition governance and coordination, which is more inclusive of all relevant stakeholders and sectors, and the institutional arrangements/modalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consultative meetings/forums among various stakeholders (i.e. development and dialogue partners, private sector, CSOs, academes, etc.) in promoting nutrition –sensitive development conducted 	<p>2015-2019</p>	

	8.2.3. Establish key and strategic partnerships to enhance national and regional capacity building, policy dialogue and consensus building as well as advocacy among member countries and other stakeholders to address problems of food security and nutrition in the region.	-Key and Strategic Partnerships alliances established at national and regional level	2015-2019	
Strategic Thrust 9. Develop and strengthen nutrition-sensitive policies/programs and build capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation				
<i>Output 9.1. Nutrition-sensitive food and agricultural policies and programmes developed and strengthened</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEC - AMS (SOM-AMAF & SOMHD) - Plus Three Countries - FAO
	9.1.1 Develop Capacity to mainstream nutrition in sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food and agriculture	- Seminar/ workshop for integrating nutrition conducted	2015-2019	
	9.1.2. Conduct various studies, workshop(s) to enhance capacity for policy makers/officers in formulating nutrition-sensitive food and agricultural policies, strategies and investment programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seminar/Workshop conducted - Various Studies carried out 	2015-2019	

	9.1.3 Develop policy guidelines and tools for formulating national and regional nutrition-sensitive sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food and agriculture	- National and Regional nutrition-sensitive policy guidelines and tools developed	2015-2019	
<i>Output 9.2. Capacity for implementing, monitoring and evaluating nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture policies, strategies and programs enhanced</i>				
	9.2.1. Develop guidelines and tools for implementing, monitoring and evaluating national and regional nutrition-sensitive sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food and agriculture	- Various Guidelines and tools for effective implementation have been developed - Appropriate M&E systems have been introduced	2015-2019	
	9.2.2 Capacity building on implementation and monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies and programs	- Capacity building efforts (training, institutional strengthening, on-the job coaching and etc.) carried out	2015-2019	
<i>Output 9.3 Various Programs related to nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated</i>				
	9.3.1 Identification and implementation of priority actions, including monitoring and evaluation	- Priority programs with support from development partners and donors identified and implemented	2015-2019	

Annex 8. Detailed work plan

Date (2013)	Activities	Person in Charge
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization Creation of the ATF Engagement of consultant 	ASEC
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of draft document on second phase of AIFS and SPA-FS Submission of the draft document to ATF and ASEC 	Consultant in coordination with ATF and ASEC
5 th week August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad-hoc Task Force Meeting to discuss draft document on second phase of AIFS and SPA-FS 	AFSRB APTERR AFSIS ASEC Consultant
1 st and 2 nd week September	Revision of the draft document and submission to ATF and ASEC.	Consultant supported by ASEC
3 rd – 4 th week September	National consultations	AMS/ATF
September	Progress Update to PrepSOM 35 th and 35 th AMAF	ASEC
1 st and 2 nd week October	Revision based on National Roundtable consultations and submission to ASEC.	Consultant supported by ASEC
3 rd and 4 th week October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of the revised Draft Document to ATF. Review by ATF. 	ASEC
1 st - 2 nd week November	Revisions based on comments from ATF.	ASEC & Consultant
May 2014	Submission of Final Draft Document to AFSRB for approval.	Chair ATF
August 2014	Submission of Final Draft Document to SOM-AMAF.	ASEC

